

WORK IN CONGRESS.

THE SENATE TO REACH INTO THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The oleomargarine bill is to be further delayed in the senate tomorrow, and its managers express a hope, which, however, is not shared with a majority of the senate, that final action will be reached tomorrow night.

The reports upon the Payne case—a privileged question—are to be taken up Tuesday, and if the present intentions are adhered to, the debate will be left to the republicans almost entirely. The purpose of the democratic members of the committee on privileges and elections to rest their case upon their report, gives some ground for the belief that the question may be brought to a vote by or before Wednesday night. If the oleomargarine bill is not disposed of tomorrow, it will be taken up again after the vote is reached on the Payne case, and carried to its conclusion.

The oleomargarine bill will probably be taken up, and a long debate is expected upon it. The bill will probably be taken before the end of the week for the consideration of objected cases on the calendar of nominations.

It is possible, though not probable, that Senator Davis will find opportunity during the week to call up the unanimous report of the Indian committee, recommending the passage over the veto of the bill granting the reservation of northern Montana.

The new naval establishment, land grant, fortifications, interstate commerce and fortification appropriation bills are subject to the promise to extend the session of the house during the coming week.

The unexpected wreck of the last appropriation bill, the fortifications bill, Saturday, has somewhat disturbed the plans of the democratic "steering committee," and it may be necessary to recommit the bill to the appropriations committee so it may be replaced by a measure not likely to encounter the point of order which was raised in such fatal effect in the case of the original bill.

If this subject can be disposed of in session tomorrow, it will be in order to move to suspend the rules and pass bills upon the second consideration of the committee. Attempts will be made under this order to pass the bill to increase the annual appropriation for the support of the militia, the bill granting the life of patents, and the bill to increase the pensions of soldiers who have lost a limb.

The introduction of one or more concurrent resolutions, fixing a day for final adjournment is expected, but while the present indications point to adjournment about the first of next month, it is tolerably certain the ways and means committee will not report a resolution on that subject until the last possible moment.

The reason assigned is, that if the two houses agree upon a day of adjournment, motions to suspend the rules of the house will be in order any time during the last six days of the session, and the "steering committee" will thereby lose control of the business of the house.

It is believed that final adjournment cannot be delayed after the passage of the appropriation bill, and the president is expected to sign the bill.

The general deficiency bill has reached the senate committee, and will probably be reported Tuesday.

The senate civil bill has been reported to the house, and is ready for the action of that body.

The naval, river and harbor, and legislation bills are in the conference stage proceedings. The last named has already been the subject of two conferences, and all but two or three points of difference have been adjusted.

The most troublesome of the remaining points is the senate amendment providing for private secretaries to senators who are not chairmen of committees. The senate has voted to adhere to this. Holding that in matter relating so exclusively to its own affairs the other branch of congress should not interfere. A contest over this matter occurs each year, always resulting in a victory by the senate.

Death of Detective Cox. WASHINGTON, July 18.—Detective John F. Cox, of this city, died last night at Fort Monroe of inflammation of the bowels. Mr. Cox was well known in the southern states. When the war broke out he went from this city south and entered the confederate army, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. At the close of the war he returned to this city, and several years ago was appointed on the detective force.

St. Louis Suffers From an Extensive Conflagration. ST. LOUIS, July 18.—A fire which proved to be the largest and most destructive of its kind that ever visited this city was extinguished about two o'clock this afternoon, in the lumber yards of Klapp, Stout & Co., corner of Angelica street and Bremen avenue. The alarm was immediately turned in, and two engines were soon at the scene. They were, however, owing to the poor water supply, unable to cope with the flames, which were fed by a strong wind, and soon communicated to the nearest lumber pile, and were making rapid headway around the union stock yards, the destruction of which seemed inevitable. The wind soon shifted, however, and they were saved, but the lumber yards were doomed. In the meantime more alarms had been sent in, and twenty engines were called out. The water supply was entirely insufficient for the emergency, and the flames leaped from pile to pile of dry lumber, with incredible swiftness. The fire was not confined to any one portion of the yards, for the sparks and burning splinters were blown in every direction, and the whole territory of the yards, covering thirty-five acres, was one mass of blazing lumber. The efforts of the firemen, which would evidently have subdued the flames, were directed towards saving the lumber, and from this time employees in keeping them from spreading, and in this they were successful. The fire was allowed to burn, and at the end of four hours 25,000,000 feet of lumber was a total loss. The contents of the yards were mostly lumber of superior grade, and the loss on this account is very heavy—\$400,000. The company's stable was also consumed, but the horses were saved. The total insurance is estimated at \$275,000.

The Work of an Incendiary. WEST'S MILES, N.C., July 18.—[Special.]—The greatest loss ever sustained by any man in the western North Carolina by fire was that of P. P. McLean, of Macon county, which occurred on Sunday, 4th instant, when his mill, and all belonging thereto, was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$60,000 to \$80,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary beyond question.

A Building Collapses. NEW YORK, July 18.—The warehouse of M. P. Sweeney, Son & Co., corner of South and West streets, collapsed today from the weight of four or five thousand barrels of flour. Three men standing near the building were seriously hurt.

LOVE, JEALOUSY AND MURDER. A Tragedy of the Passions Enacted in Nashville. NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 18.—[Special.]—Northeast Nashville was thrown into a state of wild excitement late tonight by a shooting scene, in which five persons were injured, two of them seriously. The case was the most sensational. Two years and a half ago, P. H. Monahan came here, and being an expert cotton miller, easily gained employment in the Tennessee cotton factory. Here he met Laura Carney, a poor but respectable and honest girl, employed as a weaver. He at once fell in love with her, and courted her, but she was so jealous that he frightened her. He became disheartened in his suit and left the city, going to Chicago, where he worked awhile, going thence to Augusta, Ga., and finally drifting back to Nashville. He began courting Miss Carney again, and for a time they were engaged, but he spied upon her every movement, and annoyed her so much by his jealousy that she broke the engagement. He threatened to kill her unless she married him, and last Sunday night fired two shots at her front gate to alarm her. Miss Carney lived alone with her mother and a sister, so that there was no one to whom she felt like appealing. The manager of the cotton factory heard of it, however, and threatened to discharge Monahan unless the persecution ceased. Monahan replied that if he could not get her by the minister he would by the revolver.

Tonight Miss Carney and some of the neighbors were sitting in Miss Carney's parlor after coming from church, singing a religious song. In the midst of it, "Nearer my God to Thee," Monahan entered the room, and fired a shot, and a word shot Miss Carney in the head. He then shot at John Rice, the ball striking him in the abdomen, but being turned by a button into his hand, he tried to prevent a fatal wound. He shot "Mrs. Carney through the arm, and John Clapp, who attempted to disarm him, received a bullet through the hand. Stepping into the hall he then shot himself in the head, and his wounds and those of Miss Carney are perhaps fatal. The affair caused the greatest excitement, and there were determined threats of lynching, which was only prevented by the quick arrival of the police, who carried him to jail as quickly as possible. Monahan is delirious, and keeps repeating that Laura's mother made him kill her by opposition to his suit.

KENTUCKY TRAGEDY. A Sharp Fusillade Opened Up Just for Fun—The Result. LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Jack Moore, who was shot Friday in a street fight at Mt. Vernon, Ky., died yesterday morning, and his brother Tom, cannot live another day. The particulars of the terrible affair are about as follows: Judge G. W. McClure, Lee Carter, Jack and Tom Moore had a dispute about the recent killing of a woman, and a fight ensued. McClure grappled with Jack Moore, and was fired on by Tom Moore. Moore then opened on Tom Moore, and they emptied their revolvers at each other. Jack Moore and Tom Moore separated. The Moore boys then armed themselves with guns, and were walking down the street, when they met Carter. Jack fired at Carter, but missed, and Carter shot him down with a load of buckshot. Tom also missed, and he, in turn, fell by his brother's pierce with six balls. McClure was shot twice, but not dangerously. He fell himself up. Carter is a lawyer, and McClure is ex-sheriff, and was judge of the county court. The Moore boys are sons of a Methodist minister. Carter is a lawyer. There is much excitement over the affair, and the friends of both sides are flocking into Mt. Vernon, though no further trouble is expected.

A HORRIBLE STABBING AFFRAY. A Missions Picnic Disturbed by a Bloody Knife. ST. LOUIS, July 18.—A despatch from Carondelet, Ill., says: A most horrible stabbing affray occurred at the Grand tower lake yesterday afternoon at a picnic held by five miles south of that city. The victims were John Brown, Thomas Heckam, Mat Rhodes and Robert Knox had quarreled several times, but were separated each time before serious consequences resulted. Nothing was thought of the matter until after the crowd had been broken up, when George Allison, a farmer, passed by the place and found Brown, Knox and Rhodes lying within a few feet of each other, mortally wounded. Brown lived but a few minutes. His throat was cut and he bore, besides several ugly gashes in different parts of his body. No one witnessed the affray, but several persons were seen between the men was renewed after the picnic, and resulted as stated above. Heckam is at large and no trace of him can be found.

The Gang Plank Goes Down. ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., July 18.—While a large crowd of excursionists from New York were landing here today from the steamer Columbia, the gang plank, which was used in getting on and off, was precipitated into the bay. Several men immediately jumped into the water, and by the most heroic exertions saved the lives of all.

Blown Up by Dynamite. WHEELING, W. Va., July 18.—At an early hour this morning a very large steamboat at Union Coal works, 11 miles down the river on the Ohio side, was killed and his store blown to atoms by dynamite deposited beneath it. Henry Campbell, a former partner of the late John Brown, was killed by the explosion. Damage was burned and mangled almost beyond recognition.

Drowned While Rowing in a Race. AKRON, O., July 18.—At a Sunday school picnic today of the German Reform church of this city, Bernard Jusell and Martin Benker were drowned while rowing a boat race in the lake. The boat overturned, and the two men were drowned. Jusell's boat filled and he was plunged into the stream. Benker, in his efforts to save his companion, was also drowned.

A Chinaman Murdered. BOSTON, July 18.—Ding Chang, who has made considerable money here, and was on the point of returning to China, was brutally murdered and robbed last night by an unknown Chinaman, to whom he had given a night's lodging.

The "Farmers' Movement" Supported. LEXINGTON, S. C., July 18.—[Special.]—The "farmers' movement" is destined to carry the day in this county. Several meetings have been held recently in various parts of the county, and the working people have come to the front as they never have done before. The planters have been present in large numbers, and have spoken out with no uncertain meaning. Lexington will support John P. Bratton, of Fairfield, for governor. He is a typical farmer, a successful man of business, and an honorable gentleman. He is a man of wide acquaintance, and has been a member of the legislature for several years. He has had long experience in the state senate, and has shown unquestioned ability as a legislator. There is no doubt that he can get the nomination if he wants it.

A Good Man For Lieutenant Governor. ORANGEBURG, S. C., July 18.—[Special.]—General James F. Izlar, chairman of the state democratic committee, will be urged by his friends to run for lieutenant governor. He has had long experience in the state senate, and has shown unquestioned ability as a legislator. There is no doubt that he can get the nomination if he wants it.

A CHICAGO PEN PICTURE. GOSSIP AND INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE LAKE CITY. Chicago Wants to Celebrate the Fifteenth Year of its Existence—Some Incidents of the Street Cars Chicago as a Summer Resort—The Two Sides and Their Tobacco, Etc. CHICAGO, Ill., July 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—While Portland, Maine, is celebrating its 100th anniversary as a city, and Albany is about to celebrate its second centennial, Chicago folks are thinking of celebrating this city's existence. It scarcely seems credible when one reflects upon it that but half the century has elapsed since the city's charter was applied for and granted, and that forty-nine years ago the first day of May of the current year the first election was held, the number of votes cast being 709. The city now claims a population of 750,000, though an eastern paper jocosely remarks that when the census taker comes around 250,000 of the 750,000 will probably be taking a vacation and thereby arouse the ire of the "Times," who straightway gets up and howls in the most approved Chicago fashion, saying, "Chicago must look overgrown to persons from New York, who see to their intense chagrin that our city is rapidly outgrowing New York."

INCIDENTS CAPTURED ON THE CARS. Chicago has one thing that in a long and varied experience I have never encountered elsewhere—a girl that whistles on the street cars. One morning last week I boarded a Wabash avenue car and had scarcely taken a seat when a girl about eighteen or twenty years of age, with a very good looking girl (Chicago women are seldom pretty), with good complexion and trim figure. She sat down and no one paid any attention to her, until all at once she began whistling like a bird, and having on a long, thin, black dress, she looked like a street car whistle, but this was my first experience with the female of that ilk, and from the looks of mingled consternation and amusement on the faces of the other passengers, I judge she was new to all of us. She whistled away, seemingly unconscious of the fact that she was creating a sensation. I say she seemed unconscious, but I don't think she was so. I believe she wanted to show off her accomplishment, and really her whistling amounted to an accomplishment. I don't very tickle about street car episode to which I was an eye witness, occurred here not long ago on one of the west division cars. The car was quite crowded, and a woman with a child in her arms entered the car. A young man, who was sitting next to her, looked at the woman, who looked delicate, and was evidently tired carrying the baby; she was making her way to the rear of the car, and he noticed her when she was sitting next to him. The young lady who had offered the seat to the woman looked amazed, then amused, and then again indignant, and finally she said to the woman, "Just get right up out of that seat! Do you think I would get up and give my seat to you?" The big fellow sat like a bump on a log, and paid no attention to the little fury. Meanwhile a lady on the opposite side of the car offered the poor tired woman a seat, and she swallowed her wrath and hung on to a strap. I heard her tell a lady who sat near that she did not so much mind hanging by a strap, but she preferred not to do it for any "horrid big man."

Speaking of street cars, I have never seen them so sparsely patronized by our middle-class as they are in this city. This is owing to the fact that the very colored people keep their own conveyance does, and use constantly. The miles of beautiful boulevards and drives here making it an object to leave the city and go to the suburbs, and it is to rare a sight to see an elegantly dressed lady in the street cars, and this is due, no doubt, the want of gallantry on the part of the governing classes. The colored people are the world to see a man rise and offer his seat to a lady. The ladies one meets in the cars are mostly working women or the wives of men of means. The very colored people are the very ones that should be offered the courtesy, being much more likely to be tired, and under the necessity of husbanding their strength, they are the least likely to get it. I have seen many of the colored people sitting in their seats that otherwise would not do so, thinking by this means they will ultimately force the car companies to furnish cars enough so that every passenger can have a seat. The colored people are the very ones that should be offered the courtesy, being much more likely to be tired, and under the necessity of husbanding their strength, they are the least likely to get it. I have seen many of the colored people sitting in their seats that otherwise would not do so, thinking by this means they will ultimately force the car companies to furnish cars enough so that every passenger can have a seat. The colored people are the very ones that should be offered the courtesy, being much more likely to be tired, and under the necessity of husbanding their strength, they are the least likely to get it. 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the members of the party mentioned as senatorial aspirants are ex-Senator Sargent, Congressman Feltus, now a member of the house, and others.

A most prominently mentioned candidate for the seat made vacant by the appointment of Senator Jackson, of Tennessee, as U. S. judge at Nashville, is Whitworth, who now fills the seat temporarily, and Governor Bate, the present governor of Tennessee. It was charged when Bate appointed Whitworth to the place that there was a combination to beat the unexpected term and then retire so that Bate might have the next term without opposition. Whitworth denies this, however, and says that he is under no obligations, whatever, to keep out of the senatorial race next winter. It is understood that he is a candidate for the house from his own district, and whether he will be content in case he is elected to the senate, or whether he will consider it merely a boom to help him in the senatorial race, Hon. Frank Wilson, of Tennessee, who was looked upon as a possible candidate for governor, has been almost constantly in the city, and is making a tour of the middle district of Tennessee. There are two or three members of the house from that state who would not object to the senatorial place, as each of the four districts would have a chance to become too strong to give them a chance.

GEORGIA NEWS.

Items Condensed From the Press of the State.

Barnesville is in the midst of a building boom.

A recent freshet in the Alapaha river has resulted in much damage.

Forsyth county has a Pen Ridge, a Possum Trot, a Snake Rag, a Wild Cat and a Frog Town.

Mr. W. S. Clayton, of Gilmer county, has recently set out for the season about 40,000 tobacco plants. This will probably yield about 10,000 pounds.

There are two brothers in Lincoln county who married two sisters; both have large families of children, and the children of one are all boys and of the other all girls.

The farmers of Dodge county say that notwithstanding the damaging effects of the storm the corn crop promises an abundant yield, but that the cotton crop will be cut off almost one-half.

Sylvester Telephone: Mr. Israel Parker sent an ear of corn this week which measured fifteen inches in length, and well filled to the end. It is the longest we have ever heard of being raised in this section.

On Friday last a heavy rain storm visited the place of Dr. George L. Mills, over in the "Fork," in Screven county, uprooting fruit and shade trees and laying fences and corn flat. It seemed to have just dropped down there as it did not appear anywhere else in the neighborhood.

Mr. R. Sims, of Wilkes county, says in 1843 he had a wife and two children, and only made two barrels of wheat which lasted his family until wheat came in again. Mr. Sims has raised a family of nine children and gave each a splendid education. He owns considerable property, which proves what may be accomplished by economy and well directed energy.

On the 9th inst., two negroes by the name of Nace Pollard and Eli Cobb, living on N. W. Lumpkin's plantation, in Number Three, Columbia county, had a dispute relative to driving a mule, and the mule was killed and finally blown in which Pollard took a single shot and dealt Cobb a blow which produced death. On Saturday morning an inquest was held over the body of Cobb and the jury returned a verdict of murder.

Polard made his escape and is still at large.

Americus Recorder: Some of our citizens who spend a good deal of time on the Muckalee have some ingenious boats. One man has built and floated a perfectly air tight boat, one seat being placed about eighteen inches above the edge of the boat, with a full set of springs and a cushion on it. He uses it for fishing purposes. Another boat, also air tight, is arranged with a red net, a motor, and a good sized form, wherein a man can lay down and comfortably float down stream. This man uses it when he gets extra lazy.

On Wednesday last a party of fox hunters from Pike county, camped out near the city limits of Griffin and were preparing to start the night comfortably, a negro woman near by caught a fine dog belonging to Mr. C. N. Gresham, and severely whipped it. On Mr. Gresham's remonstrance with her, she came in the house and dared him to come in and whip her. He did so and slapped her for insulting him. A party of men came up and interfered at this time, and the affair was thought settled until a warrant was sworn out for Mr. G's arrest on the charge of "assault with intent to murder."

James S. Bennett, an aged sire of seventy summers, wedded Mrs. Elizabeth Moody, a lady a few years his junior, in Pierce county, a few days ago. They had been old sweethearts in their youth, and nothing occurred to prevent their union, and they were separated. Subsequently they both married, and not very long ago he was left a widower and she a widow. They recently met, and the old flame which burned in their hearts was kindled, resulting in the reunion of hearts.

Hartwell Sun: Wednesday night this section was treated to the grandest and most extensive electrical display ever witnessed in the storm cloud came up from the north, and from 10 until 2 the vault of heaven was one glow of flashing, sparkling fire. Sky-rockets, roman candles, fire wheels and every conceivable variety of pyrotechnics seem to have been set off at the same time. It was awfully grand and filled the human mind with awe-struck wonder. The most electric tongue or pen could not describe it. The thunder kept up one continual roar like a thousand thousand unaged lions, the rain descended in torrents, and altogether it was a scene such as is described only in the apocryphal.

A writer in the Blakely News, angered by certain modes of opposition to Mr. Gurry's congressional candidacy, says:

It tickles me all over to hear some of these good, old, staunch citizens who will stand a pinch of the Sabbath for business purposes, and who won't quit buying lottery tickets, object to so much triviality in their politics. They say "he is a wild boy and plays cards and gambles." Now if some of these old "good" citizens would quit some of the "fifty fivers" that they're getting by dealing in cotton futures and quit trying to get around in the fancy advertisements, then I'll throw up the sponge. Some say Jim is too young—that he is not old enough to help him. But after all he is or will be the nominee and will make a brilliant and able representative in congress, and we must all with one accord sing our ballots for him.

The Griffin News says that on Thursday John Jones, a negro boy about seventeen years old, employed by Mr. W. H. Dickinson, struck Mr. Dickinson's son, Emmett, a severe blow on the head with a rock, which might have proven fatal. Mr. Dickinson had left the negro boy plowing and left his youngest son, Ernest, to see that he did his work well. The negro, becoming insulting, cursed Ernest, who in turn struck him over the head with a stick. After a short tussle the negro got Ernest down and ran off with him.

When Strickland fell, both he and Puckett had emptied their pistols. The latter threw out the shells and reloaded one barrel. Somebody exclaimed: "Don't shoot any more!" Puckett explained afterwards that he reloaded because he feared an attack.

From Strickland's two brothers, both of whom were at the post office when the shooting began, Deputy Sheriff T. O. Roberts arrested Puckett, who offered no resistance, and lodged him in jail. Very soon after, Jim Puckett and Tobe Jackson surrendered themselves, and their pistols had mysteriously disappeared.

When Strickland's father was informed of the shooting, he started to the scene; but, on the way, he became faint, and was carried back home in a carriage. Strickland's two brothers had his body removed to their father's house, where a terrible scene of grief was enacted.

The shooting caused great excitement throughout the town, and seriously interfered with the services at the churches.

There are several things connected with this unfortunate tragedy that cause it to be of unusual interest. Primarily,

Tobe Jackson's hand appears in it. It is unnecessary to tell THE CONSTITUTION's readers who Tobe Jackson is, as some are here who declare that when Strickland fired his first shot at Puckett, both Jim Puckett and Tobe Jackson fired upon the former. Exclusive of the five shots fired by Strickland, all of which are accounted

A SUNDAY TRAGEDY.

BRYANT STRICKLAND SHOT DEAD AT CARTERSVILLE.

Assistant Town Marshal William Puckett His Slayer—Strickland Threatens and Shoots, and Puckett Defends Himself—Tobe Jackson's Hand Appears—The Details, Etc.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—This morning at 10 o'clock, while attempting to shoot William Puckett, Bryant Strickland was himself shot and almost instantly killed.

Strickland was a young man about thirty years old. He formerly lived at Rome, where, about four years ago, he struck Major Sam Morgan, a prominent cotton merchant, on the head with a piece of scuffling, causing him to become insane. Subsequently, Strickland spent most of his time here with his father and brothers. He was unmarried.

Puckett is also about thirty years old. He is the night marshal of the town. He is married and has two children.

The account of the killing given by the spectators, and that given by the participants in it, differ. Concerning the circumstances leading up to it, however,

ALL ARE AGREED.

Last night Strickland was drinking. He was not drunk, but he was sufficiently under the influence of liquor to be quarrelsome. While in this condition, he went to the sleeping room of Colonel A. S. Johnson, who is a well-known lawyer, and attempted to force an entrance. Colonel Johnson informed Strickland that he was bathing and that he did not want him in the room. Strickland refused to leave. Finding that he could not gain entrance by force, he kicked the door open, and, approaching Colonel Johnson, began playfully to slap him. Colonel Johnson insisted upon Strickland's leaving the room. He refused, and used language which rendered Colonel Johnson a difficult which brought Puckett to the scene. He told Strickland that he must keep the peace and leave the room. Strickland refused to obey, and in forcing him out, Puckett found it necessary to use his club.

When Puckett and Strickland got out upon the street, the latter apparently regretted his conduct and begged not to be taken to the jailhouse. Puckett refused to take him there if he would promise to go home.

"All right," said Strickland, "I will go if you will go with me."

"I will go with you," Puckett replied, and the two men walked off, apparently as peace with each other.

When they separated, Strickland sought friends and told them that he intended to kill Puckett on sight. Puckett heard of this threat, but claims that it gave him but little concern, as he thought Strickland would change his mind when he became sober.

Early this morning Strickland appeared on the streets still under the influence of liquor. He repeatedly announced that he was looking for Puckett, and that he intended to kill him on sight.

Among the persons to whom he made these threats were Messrs. Ben Akerman and Jim Fields. While talking with them in front of the bank block, a row of brick buildings facing the depot, he drew from his pocket a pair of brass pistols, and said:

"I'll paralyze him with these, and if they don't do the business, I have a 30 calibre pistol that will."

At 10 o'clock Strickland heard that Puckett was over near the county courthouse, which is on the right side of the railroad going north, and almost opposite the bank block. He called a small negro boy to him and said:

"Go over and tell Bill Puckett to come over here; I want to kill him."

The boy delivered the message and returned to Strickland.

Puckett had been informed that Strickland had had a consultation with his brother, Jim Puckett, and his cousin, Tobe Jackson. Both these men were present.

The boy delivered Strickland's message, and both were armed with pistols. Puckett said to them:

"If you are taking any notice of Strickland's message, I'm going to consult Alderman Hughes."

Suicide the action to the boy, he sought Mr. A. E. Hughes, a member of the board of aldermen, in front of his residence. Strickland's threats and message, and asked his advice.

"Come along with me," Mr. Hughes said, "We'll go with Strickland. I think I can settle this matter without trouble."

Previous to crossing the railroad to the bank block, Puckett deputized his brother, and Mr. Hughes deputized Tobe Jackson to assist in quelling trouble, should any arise.

On the morning of Sunday, July 18, Strickland, Akerman and Fields, and Mr. Robert Kirkpatrick, who had joined them,

STARTED DOWN THE PAVEMENT in a direct opposite that from which Mr. Hughes, the two Pucketts, and Tobe Jackson were approaching. The negro boy, seeing Mr. Hughes and Puckett walking toward the postoffice, which is at the upper end of the bank block, shouted to Strickland:

"Here comes Mr. Puckett, now!"

Strickland wheeled around, drew his pistol, and, leaving his companions, walked up to the Planter and Merchants' bank, which is near the center of the block. Stopping near a small scum tree, about fifty feet from Puckett, he shouted to him:

"Step out from the crowd, damn you, for I'm going to kill you!"

He then fired two shots in rapid succession, causing the crowd about the postoffice to take safety in flight in much less time than it takes to tell it. Puckett drew his pistol, after Strickland's first shot, and fired two shots, at the same time walking toward his antagonist. Jim Puckett and Tobe Jackson, who had stopped near the depot, also

WALKED TOWARD STRICKLAND. The shooting continued until the two Pucketts and Tobe Jackson were right upon Strickland. Then he suddenly ceased, and Strickland, who had gotten behind the scum tree, staggered back and sank down upon the pavement, uttering the single exclamation, "Oh!" Those that had sought safety in flight returned, and some of them took aim up and carried him into a restaurant kept by Pomp Johnson, colored. Strickland died within ten minutes. The two Pucketts and Tobe Jackson were standing in the doorway of the bank, which was standing in the doorway of the bank, received a slight wound in the right thigh, presumably from Puckett's pistol.

When Strickland fell, both he and Puckett had emptied their pistols. The latter threw out the shells and reloaded one barrel. Somebody exclaimed: "Don't shoot any more!" Puckett explained afterwards that he reloaded because he feared an attack.

From Strickland's two brothers, both of whom were at the post office when the shooting began, Deputy Sheriff T. O. Roberts arrested Puckett, who offered no resistance, and lodged him in jail. Very soon after, Jim Puckett and Tobe Jackson surrendered themselves, and their pistols had mysteriously disappeared.

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ed for, nine bullet holes in trees and buildings remain to be accounted for. It is claimed by some of the spectators that Puckett fired five shots and Jim Puckett and Tobe Jackson fired one each. It is also claimed that a bullet from Tobe Jackson's pistol that killed Strickland. Public sentiment justified Puckett, but it does not justify Jim Puckett and Tobe Jackson. It is only open to question whether it will be forthcoming before the coroner's jury that will cause both of the latter serious trouble.

ANOTHER INTERESTING FEATURE of this tragedy is that several of the spectators declare that when the shooting was in progress Mr. Hughes repeatedly said to Puckett:

"Kill the scoundrel, kill him!"

Still another is that whiskey was at the bottom of the trouble. Strickland is a prohibitionist, and yet Strickland obtained whiskey and drank it. Some of the prohibitionists declare that the fact inclines them to favor a general iron clad prohibition law for the entire state, so that whiskey cannot be brought from a "wet" county into one that is "dry." There is no doubt but that the tragedy has given whiskey in this county a blacker eye than it ever had before. Both prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists are in the opinion—that is, always excepting Tobe Jackson.

THE CONSTITUTION's reporter called at the city of this afternoon and through the courtesy of Sheriff W. W. Roberts, interviewed

THE PUCKETTS AND TOBE JACKSON. William Puckett expressed great regret on account of his share in the killing.

"I did it in self defense," he said, "but I wish that it had not been necessary. I fired five shots. It was the last one that killed Strickland. I saw it do the work."

The reporter asked Jim Puckett if he had a pistol when he started with his brother to meet Strickland.

"Yes," he replied, "I had a pistol."

"Did you fire at Strickland?"

"No, I did not," he replied.

When the reporter spoke to Tobe Jackson, he said:

"If you represent THE CONSTITUTION, I don't want to talk. You fellows owe me a hat for the material I have already furnished you."

"Well, but how about your share in the killing—did you use a pistol?"

"Did you use it?"

"No."

"But it is said by some that you did."

"I can't help what they say; I didn't do any such thing."

THE CORONER'S JURY was organized late this afternoon at the court house, and then proceeded to the house of Strickland's father. A post mortem examination of the body was made, disclosing the fact that the bullet entered the left side of the front, and passed through the heart. Without further action, the jury then adjourned until next Friday. This was done to allow both sides to prepare for the inquest.

It is not yet known whether or not the two Pucketts and Tobe Jackson will seek to be released from jail on bond, but it is presumed that they will not unless the coroner's jury finds a verdict against them. In the meantime they are cheerful, and are confident that the jury will order their release. A. I. E.

WORK IN ADAIRSVILLE. House Painters and Carpenters kept busily employed.

ADAIRSVILLE, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—There has been considerable improvement here in the last few months. The house painter has been busy and the carpenter has been putting in good time.

Mr. Alexander is having his house remodeled, and will be finished in a few days. The city council are building a new sidewalk from the Western and Atlantic railroad depot to Veach & Co.'s mill, which will be a great improvement.

If some enterprising man would come here and handle the cotton crop he would make money, as we sell a great deal from wagons and ship to Rome.

A Novel Case. AMERICUS, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—George T. Walker, of Shelby county, has for several years been nominally connected with the editorial force of the American Republican. Some months ago the Buena Vista railroad gave him an annual pass recently Mr. Coker, the superintendent of the road, was the one to inform Mr. Walker's case, alleging as a reason that his connection with the Republican had ceased. Mr. Walker sued out a possessory warrant before Judge Pilsbury to secure the return of his pass.

The contract for the tabernacle at this place was awarded to Mr. LeSueur, of Atlanta, and work will be commenced on it at once.

AMERICUS. Misses Cliff and Maggie Bass, of Augusta, are in the city, visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pritchard.

Mr. C. C. Clay and son left Thursday for an extended visit to various summer resorts.

Miss Carrie Brennan has returned from a two week visit to Buchanan's.

Mr. Phil McCall, of Euflavia, is over for a few days visiting relatives.

For an extended visit through Dooly and Wilcox counties.

Mr. Lott Warren and children left during the week to spend two months in Pennsylvania.

Accident. Miss Nellie Tanner of Chattahoochee is visiting Miss Lizzie McKee of this place.

Mrs. Charlie Williams, of Tunnel Hill, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Lawhorn.

Miss Willie Hutchinson, of Alabama, and Miss Kate Hildebrand, of Georgia, are the guests of the family of Colonel John Bass.

Mr. L. H. Tanner, of Chattahoochee, visited last week. Mr. McConnell, who was quite sick last week, is now recovering.

Mr. E. H. Hull's infant son died last week, and was buried by his mother at Liberty Hill cemetery.

Mr. Virgil Powers, Jr., is home from a trip to Atlanta.

Atlanta's Cornblow Vases. From the Augusta, Ga. News.

The gallant jugs that are now being sold in Atlanta and handed out through the back window to smiling citizens are called "cornblow vases." Nearly every home in Atlanta has one, and in many cases they are beautifully decorated with a corn cob stopper.

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SUNDAY IN MACON.

HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY IN THE CENTRAL CITY.

A Wild Saturday Night—A Negro in the Wood Pile—Funeral of Frank Stone—Other Matters from Macon, Including Foreclosure of a Mortgage and Topics of the Town Generally.

MACON, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Last night proved to be a pretty wild one. Officer Charlie Hutchins was pretty badly used up in a row on Cotton avenue. He was trying to stop a fuss between John Sanford and Andrew Jackson. John Sanford set upon the officer with a heavy stick, and struck him a blinding blow across the face. The officer fired his pistol in the air, and the man who is Perryman, the bartender's clerk, ran and fell into the door of the saloon. Perryman then took a hand, and he was given a severe clubbing by the officer. Messrs. Dick Abbey and Walter Pitts then came to his assistance, and finally Sanford was brought from the back yard, where he was trying to hide, and locked up. Then the officer returned and got Perryman and placed him in the cooler.

Down near the park Officer Dan Thomas got after a thief about three o'clock this morning, and as the man fled he fired two shots at him. The thief cried out that he was shot, but it is not known that he was hit.

Yesterday evening a picnic party was dispersed by a negro man named Joe Smith asked a woman to let him see her baby. She made a sort of indignity reply, when the man struck her with the heavy head of his cane and felled her to the ground. He was arrested.

Last night a negro came to Mr. J. Clay's residence and told him that there was a dead man down the street. Mr. Clay walked out and found a man lying near the fence with his head resting against a post. He was apparently dead, and Mr. Clay thought at first sight that he was so. After feeling the pulsations of his jugular veins he twisted the fellow's ear and he raised himself from a drunken sleep, and was so badly frightened that he went into hysterics.

A Nigger in the Woodpile. MACON, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Last Saturday, on Captain Renna's train, southward bound from Atlanta, the National ball club piled their grips and valises and other light baggage between and on a couple of seats. Captain Renna told them they would have to move it, and they protested. Finally, however, he told the train hands to move it into the corner of the car, out of the way of passengers. The hands proceeded to do so, and the train hands moved several hundred pounds, much to the surprise they found a big buck negro concealed under it. The baseballists were raised on their feet, and the train hands were raised on their feet. The fellow was made to pay his fare like a little man. He was in the employ of the club, and was being cutely despatched through.

Run Over and Hurt. MACON, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Jesse Mercer and others started to Clinton in a buggy today. The horse ran away and threw the party out of the buggy. Mercer was injured. His wrist is sprained, and he is injured otherwise. He is a very popular young merchant of Eastman. Dr. Carroll dressed his wounds.

A Little Negro Lad was run over by a pole car at Anderson's brick yard, and sustained serious internal injuries. He is spitting blood.

A New Chalybeate Spring. MACON, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Dolph Powell has discovered a well and a spring of chalybeate water on the farm of Mrs. Florine Holt, near this city, which he pronounces to be of the finest sort. The family were not aware of the existence of the property of the water, but regarded it as a sort of drawback on the value of the property, as the water is too hard for laundry purposes and of an unpleasant taste. Mr. Powell says that it is a remarkable discovery, and might be turned to good account.

Funeral of Frank Stone. MACON, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Today at 9:30 the funeral of Mr. Frank Stone occurred at his late residence on Orange street. The pallbearers were William Reynolds, W. Pitt Baldwin, D. B. Jones, Alvin Reynolds, James T. Nibbel, P. H. Wright, J. C. Orme and E. H. Link. Mr. J. J. Clay conducted the procession to Rose Hill, where the interment was made. Mr. Stone was a business man of ability and a gentleman of respect and esteem of many friends in this city.

The Ordinance of Baptism. MACON, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Today, after the morning service at the Second Methodist church, Rev. J. M. Austin administered the ordinance of baptism to Mrs. Ellen Spikes, a newly added member. The ceremony was performed by sprinkling.

Personal Paragraphs. MACON, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Washington Dossan, the well known attorney, of this city, is visiting in Macon.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Cheatham, of Rankin & Co., druggists, with their children, leave tomorrow for a visit to their home in Macon.

Mrs. Lizzie A. Myers, of Americus, who has been visiting friends in Macon, will return to her home tomorrow.

Mr. Dean Nibel, of Atlanta, spent the day with relatives in the city.

W. H. Jones and daughter, Miss Laura, are home from Cumberland.

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Colonel Mynatt, Colonel Reuben Arnold and others to speak at the grand Mynatt Rally at the courthouse tonight. All invited.

Railroad Extension.

AMERICUS, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Our people are very much interested in the proposed extension of the Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad to Abbeville, on the Ocmulgee (Y) river. It is regarded as a very important enterprise to our city, and will undoubtedly be carried to completion. It is confidently predicted that the cars over this road will be running from the Chattahoochee on the west to Abbeville on the east by the end of 1887.

To Entertain the Stranger. CARTERSVILLE, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—A citizens' meeting was called at the opera house yesterday morning at 10 o'clock to make arrangements for the entertainment of those attending the agricultural convention, which meets here second Tuesday in August.

Getting Ready for the Harvest. ADAIRSVILLE, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Mr. J. B. Gardner is receiving lumber to build his new gin. He will get the latest improved machinery and be prepared to do good work by the time our farmers are ready to bring their first bale.

Married in Cleveland. CLEVELAND, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. F. Merrett, of White County, Mr. S. E. Moore was married to Miss Leonora Merrett.

James Pyle's Pearl Line. CLEVELAND, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—The Pearl Line is a new and improved line of boats, built by James Pyle, of Cleveland, Ga. They are built of the best material, and are equipped with the latest improved machinery. They are built for the purpose of carrying passengers and freight, and are built for the purpose of carrying passengers and freight, and are built for the purpose of carrying passengers and freight, and are built for the purpose of carrying passengers and freight, and are built for the purpose of carrying passengers and freight

THE CONSTITUTION

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY

EXCEPT SUNDAY, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN

THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE PAID, AT \$1 PER

MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.

THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS

LEAVING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWSPAPER STALLS

IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING RATES: \$10 PER LINE FOR ONE WEEK

IN ADVANCE, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CARRIERS WHO CONTAIN IMPORTANT NEWS,

SENT FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE

ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,

ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 19, 1886.

Indications for Atlanta and

Georgia, taken at 1 o'clock a.

m.: Fair weather, except on the

coast local rains.

and stationary temperature. Virginia: Fair

weather, stationary temperature, variable

winds, generally westerly. North Carolina,

South Carolina, Georgia, eastern Florida:

Fair weather, stationary temperature, variable

winds. Tennessee: Light local rains; station-

ary temperature, variable winds.

The speech of Hon. N. J. Hammond,

delivered in Atlanta on Saturday night, will

be found elsewhere. Mr. Hammond speaks

with usual eloquence, and presents his

side of the case in a forcible manner.

The disclosures in regard to Sir Charles

Dilke are of such a character that the

service of the country, no less than the

people of England, ought to drop him. It is

true as it is alliterative that he is indeed

"Dirty Dilke."

The mishap to one of the appropriation

bills on Saturday will delay the adjournment

of congress, and push the session far into

August. There are many important bills

yet to be considered, some of which will lead

to protracted debate.

CARTERSVILLE was yesterday the scene

of a terrible Sunday homicide. Like the

recent tragedy in West End, it occurred just

at a time to disturb the worshippers who had

gathered in their churches, and thus cast a

peaceful community into the throes of a

great sensation.

The annual commencement of the State

university have always been occasions of

state import. In former days they brought

together the political leaders, who, under

cover of hospitality, imparted to each other

their plans. They still call together the

leaders of society, and the eminent citizens

of the state.

The second number of the Political Science

Quarterly, published by Ginn & Co., Bos-

ton, contains several articles of interest, such

as "Andrew Jackson," by Professor A. D.

Morse; "The Constitution in Civil War," by

W. A. Dunning; "Ambiguous Citizenship,"

by Hon. W. L. Scruggs; "The Christian So-

cialists," by E. R. A. Seligman; "The Legal

Tender Question," "The Constitutional

Crisis in Norway," "The Conflict in Egypt,"

etc. The article by Mr. Scruggs, our late

minister to Colombia, is a strong and able

paper. It shows that all federal legislation

on the subject of national citizenship has

been aimless and incomplete. In the mat-

ter of expatriation he shows that while our

constitution maintains the right of an Amer-

ican citizen to expatriate himself, it has never

defined the right, never pointed out

what is necessary to the attainment of that

end. Mr. Scruggs calls attention to the fact

that we have no statute defining the status

of American women married to foreigners.

In short our whole legislation on the subject

of expatriation seems to be meaningless. If

this clear and forcible paper does not cause

our lawmakers to recognize the urgent need

of more efficient legislation in this direction,

it will be difficult to give the reason why.

National and State Banks.

Under the title of "A Southern Idea,"

the Boston Record prints the following:

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION favors the estab-

lishment in Georgia of a system of state banks in order

"to give the people a safe and sound currency."

This is an extraordinary proposition. If national

bank notes lack any element of security, THE

CONSTITUTION ought to reveal the fact. This

would be an "exclusive" of the first water.

What THE CONSTITUTION did say was

that a system of state banks, operating

under wise laws, will be necessary before

many years to give the people of Georgia

and the whole country a safe and sound

local currency. There was no hint or sug-

gestion in regard to the insecurity of the

national bank notes. Everybody knows

that these notes are as safe and as sound as

it is possible for currency notes to be, and

no intelligent person could draw any other

inference from the article from which the

Record professes to quote.

But, while the national bank system is

well-nigh perfect, so far as the soundness of

its notes is concerned, it is not by any means

a perfect system with respect to its adapta-

tion to the commercial and financial needs

and interests of the people. The system

was organized not for the purpose of sup-

plying the needs of commerce, but for the

purpose of creating a demand for government

bonds. As far as it goes, therefore, it is a

perfect system, but it does not go far

enough.

Moreover, every intelligent person must

know that in the course of a very few years

the system will expire by limitation. The

government is rapidly paying off its in-

debtedness, and congress cannot be induced

ally under the limitations of the law. They were organized to meet an emergency, and the emergency has passed. No one recognizes this fact more thoroughly than the managers of the banks themselves.

The point that THE CONSTITUTION desires to make is that it would be a blow to the financial needs and commercial interests of Georgia, and of the whole south, for the national banks to disappear when the national law can no longer provide for their continuance. These institutions are perfectly organized and have the confidence of the public. Why could not the legislature of Georgia (for instance) provide for their reorganization as state banks, operating under safe state laws, and issuing a local currency so safe and sound that it would circulate side by side with the issue of treasury notes? Would such a system be a wild-cat system?

It should be borne in mind that under the old system, the notes of the bank of the State of Georgia circulated in every state of the union, and in the commercial centers of Europe, at par; and the same may be said of the bank of Charleston notes. What THE CONSTITUTION desires is that the country and the states, especially the states of the south, shall have the benefit of the experience as well as the capital of those who are now managing the national banks; and this benefit can be secured if the states will pass wise and liberal laws permitting these managers to employ their money not only for their own profit, but for the benefit of every class in the community.

We have discussed this matter with some degree of seriousness, but we cannot help shedding a natural smile or two over the ignorance and pig-headedness of the various one-horse editors at the north, who look upon everything they find in a southern paper as an attack, in some shape or other, on the integrity of national institutions. We smile, but, at the same time, we are very sorry for them.

A Metropolitan State.

The New York Star has a big scheme on hand. It is nothing less than a project to unite New York city and its suburbs into one grand metropolis under the name of Manhattan.

The plan is to bring together New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Astoria, Jersey City, Staten Island, Williamsburg, Yonkers, and other towns, numbering about fifteen in all. This would give the new city a population of 3,000,000, and make it second in importance to London.

It is claimed that New York is unjustly taxed by the rural members of the legislature, and has not the representation to which she is entitled by her population. The movement, therefore, is a sort of home rule affair, a logical development of the local self-government idea. Of course such a re-adjustment would unsettle state lines, but it is not thought that any sentimental points will stand in the way of business. Upon the whole the plan is regarded very favorably.

But while they are about it the Manhattanites should go in for nothing short of a new state. As it is they merely propose to establish a free city, something on the order of Hamburg in its best days. This idea is an old one. It was advocated in New York in the earlier secession days, and the proposition to secede and establish a free city was strongly talked of in certain circles. A metropolitan state with 3,000,000 inhabitants would be quite respectable. It would be a bigger thing than a city, and would have some elements of sovereignty. The state of Manhattan would be little, but she would be loud.

Not Worth Powder and Lead.

Some very able men occasionally come to the front in Hayti. The most famous blacks in modern history were natives of that country. Ogé, L'Ouverture, Dessalines and Sonouque are names that will readily occur to the reader in this connection.

Salomon, the president who was re-elected a short time ago, seems to be a man of judgment and nerve. His re-election was very distasteful to General Bouche, who has been a persistent candidate for several years. Bouche, despairing of winning by fair means, headed a plot to assassinate him. Salomon heard of the plot and by proper vigilance defeated it. Bouche's life was forfeited under the law, but as no steps were taken to arrest him he rested secure in the belief that the president was unaware of his guilt. Under this impression he called on the president and applied for an office. To his surprise and complete discomfiture Salomon replied: "This is a strange business. First, you hire men to assassinate me, and, having failed, you demand an office. Under the law I could have you shot. But you are safe. You are not worth the bullet it would take to kill you. You may go!"

The black president's lofty contempt for his ignoble enemy shows a magnanimity that would do credit to a king. Perhaps Salomon is destined to be a happier L'Ouverture, with his lines cast in more pleasant places. A Brutal Outlaw.

The meanest outlaw on record occurred a few days ago in New York. Funeral expenses in that city have reached such an unreasonable figure that poor people have found it difficult to bury their dead decently. For some time past there has been a general demand for greater simplicity and economy, and the undertakers have found some of their patrons very stubborn.

Last week an undertaker who was employed to make the necessary arrangements for a burial, was unable to persuade the widow to submit to his exactions. Having exhausted his argumentative powers, he coolly unpacked the body from the coffin, laid it on a table and walked off. He then made it his business to institute a boycott against the dead man, and notified his brother undertakers to have nothing to do with the funeral. Fortunately the widow succeeded in finding a kind-hearted man who saw to the proper interment of the deceased, but he stood in such terror of the Undertakers' association that he worked on the sly, and under an assumed name. With all his precautions, his name in the affair leaked out, and a boycott has been declared against him and those dealing with him.

If no legal remedy existed it is not likely that the people of New York would long submit to such high-handed outrages. But the courts have at last shown a determination to throttle these unlawful combinations, and the conspirators engaged in them will in future find their way to the penitentiary. A

PERSONS AND THINGS.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD recently had his gold watch and chain stolen from the house in which he was staying in New York. The next Sunday Rev. Mr. Watkins of the Holy Trinity church, in his sermon, called on all who had wronged their neighbor, to righten wrong at once. A young man in the congregation, after partaking of the holy communion, left the church and chain in his pocket. Mr. Field is happy, and Mr. Watkins claims that his eloquence moved the thief to repentance.

FRED GRANT says that he has reduced his

debts from \$800,000 to \$500,000. He has an impression that Ferdinand Ward is worth \$3,000,000.

A BUILDER at Pittsburgh, Pa., who makes a specialty of moderate priced houses for rent, has noticed that the people of that county have never found it out.

"That is Sheriff John," said a friend to me one day as he pointed out a tall, broad-shouldered giant, with a face in which good humor and determination were equally mixed.

"Sheriff John," I said, "John who?" "Can't think of his other name," was the reply. "I'll tell you when it comes into my mind. We always call him Sheriff John."

It did not take me long to find out that the sheriff was about the queerest character that ever lived in a civilized community. I was a new-comer, a stranger in the place, but after John had given me one sweeping look with his searching gray eyes he shook my hand with a cordial grip, and we were friends from that moment.

Sheriff John was a bundle of contradictions. At every election his office was forced upon him by the people. There was no money in it. He never collected his fees. He never made a levy and never arrested a man unless the defendant was guilty of some flagrant misdemeanor. I had never seen such an official, and at first the secret of his popularity baffled me. When I knew him better I understood it all. The man's big heart, his courage, and his fierce hatred of everything cruel and mean drew men to him, and made them his friends. Then, too, his moral influence was a power. A profane man himself, no one dared to attack religion, or speak lightly of churches and preachers in his presence. As a temperance worker he was unrivaled, and the fact that he was always filled up with peach and honey did not seem to weaken the force of his words in the least.

A sheriff, of course, a conservator of the peace, but nothing delighted Sheriff John more than a good, square fight and a skull fight. He frequently arrested a lot of bad boys who were threatening damage suits, slander suits and other legal proceedings growing out of a bad state of feeling, and in this way he kept much vexatious litigation out of the courts. One day when a tramp was caught stealing a box of sardines from a store, Sheriff John was called in to take him in charge.

"What's he doing here?" said John doctantly. "Not a bit of it," answered the merchant. "I gave him a good dinner, and a quarer and a plug of tobacco. Now, will you arrest him?"

"No, I'll be damned if I do," exclaimed the sheriff. "The law is too good for the like of him. I'll just kick the low-down, good for nothing cuss out of town and be done with it."

He was as good as his word. He booted the fellow out of the store, and followed him until the fugitive crossed the town limits.

When a man sued his neighbor in this old-fashioned little county it was a rare thing for him to go so far as to sell out his debtor's property. He generally held on to his judgment and gave the defendant time to pay up, little by little. In one instance, however, a creditor made Sheriff John levy on little farm, and wagons, mules, hoes, and all the other things that a farmer has, and looking down at the other with eyes fairly blazing.

"I only want my own," was the reply. "Can't a man have his own?" "Look here," snapped the sheriff; "that's all right, and you know it. You know that the man you've levied on is a poor fellow, and he can't care if he gets a slice that don't belong to him. Now, look at this case. No claim filed, no affidavit of illegality, no homestead. What does that show? Don't it show that the man is honest? Such a man won't trick you. He's as good as gold. You know what has kept him behind, a sick family, and a bad harvest. If you sell him out, you ruin him. If you wait you'll get your money. My advice is to wait."

"You can just let up," Sheriff John, and mind your own business," responded the irritated plaintiff. "I ain't going to be cheated out of my just dues by a lawyer, trifling rascal."

The next morning Sheriff John's iron hand was on the throat of the plaintiff. "I'll knock your fool head off your shoulders if you don't take that back," said John in his grim, cool way. "You shan't speak of an honest and unfortunate man in that style."

The bewildered man apologized and retreated.

"Now," continued the sheriff, "I've got a very devil in his mind, and you know me, and you know what I think about this. Is this matter to be pressed any further? I simply ask you, with your knowledge of me and the way I feel about it, do you order me to make the sale?"

"Sale? Why, no, I don't care about forcing a sale. All I wanted was a judgment. Just wanted to get a judgment, and you know me, and you know what I think about this. Is this matter to be pressed any further? I simply ask you, with your knowledge of me and the way I feel about it, do you order me to make the sale?"

"I thought you would listen to reason," said John. "I knew there wouldn't be any sale."

And the two walked back to the crowd with serene faces, and with nothing to indicate that there had been any unpleasantness between them.

The greatest trial that Sheriff John ever had to undergo was when a young man was convicted of murder and sentenced to die. It looked very much like a case of self-defense, and John took that view of it. After court adjourned he tried to ease his mind by thrashing three of the jurors. The other nine were prudent enough to hide out, and thus the peace of the community was not alarmingly disturbed. As the day set for the execution approached, John grew despondent and gloomy. He spent every afternoon, sitting in the jail talking with his prisoner, who at that time was the only inmate. The jail stood in a lonely place, and at that season of the year, mid-summer, was not visible from any house on the coast. The foliage of intervening trees. As the two sat there with the door wide open, the prisoner frequently remarked that it would be easy to make a successful break for liberty.

"You could do it powerfully easy," asserted Sheriff John. "You could get clean out of town before I could raise the alarm, because I am lame, and I shouldn't be surprised at any time if I had a stick as not if you should like to run the excitement would prostrate me for an hour or two. Then you would get to your uncle's, you know, and he would put you on a horse, and you would go through the hill country and get to the mountains. Why, you'd get off, dead certain."

Then the prisoner would puff away at his pipe and go off into a brown study. Two days before the time for the execution Sheriff John told the condemned man that he would go down town and get some tobacco.

"I'll leave the door open so you can get the fresh air," said he, with downcast eyes, and then he went off whistling merrily. He was gone an hour, and when he returned the prisoner was in his nightgown. John gave him some tobacco and growled:

"Well, of all the big fools you are the biggest!" Then he looked the fool, and sadly and slowly made his way home. The day before the one appointed for the hanging a pardon came, and the happy sheriff hugged every man, woman and child he met on the main street, without regard to race or color. In fact his jubilation was so noisy and covered so much territory that the recipient of the pardon was almost entirely forgotten.

The last I saw of Sheriff John was at an election. Through the agency of whiskey and booze it was evident that a majority had been polled for a ticket composed of worthless and corrupt candidates. Sheriff John quietly seized the ballot-box and trampled it under his feet in the muddy street.

This is done in the interests of honesty and law and order," he shouted, and then with a crowd at his heels he marched into the court-house.

A Cuban Sugar Plantation.

E. L. Wakeman in Chicago News.

Great sugar estates are now run on so gigantic a scale that they are little less than huge factories, with all the hard characteristics of factory life about them. The home or rural idea being wholly eliminated. The place is like a factory village, employing and caring for from 1,000 to 2,000 men and women. The discipline is the most rigid. The hands are almost invariably negroes. They work in watches, or relays, day and night, and they are all under the same management. The grinding season. The males occupy quarters walled and barred from the women, who are housed for intercourse or frolic than in the American penitentiary. The married hands are set at "minding" the pickaninies during the day, which are only turned over to the parents at the night. The broken down and imbecile have an asylum.

The differentiations of Crookshanks. From the Philadelphia Record.

Crookshanks has its differentiations. "What did he speculate in?" is asked when a cashier skips to London. "Who is the woman?" is the query when a merchant takes flight for parts unknown.

Should Know When He Had Enough of a Good Thing. From the San Francisco Examiner.

The man who had two wives living, and yet committed suicide on the doorstep of another woman because she wouldn't marry him, could not learn when he had enough of a good thing.

CONSTITUTIONALS.

Pencil Paragraphs and Editorial Shortstops

Caught on the Run.

If there is a bigger man in Georgia than Sheriff John, the people of that county have never found it out.

"That is Sheriff John," said a friend to me one day as he pointed out a tall, broad-shouldered giant, with a face in which good humor and determination were equally mixed.

"Sheriff John," I said, "John who?" "Can't think of his other name," was the reply. "I'll tell you when it comes into my mind. We always call him Sheriff John."

It did not take me long to find out that the sheriff was about the queerest character that ever lived in a civilized community. I was a new-comer, a stranger in the place, but after John had given me one sweeping look with his searching gray eyes he shook my hand with a cordial grip, and we were friends from that moment.

Sheriff John was a bundle of contradictions. At every election his office was forced upon him by the people. There was no money in it. He never collected his fees. He never made a levy and never arrested a man unless the defendant was guilty of some flagrant misdemeanor. I had never seen such an official, and at first the secret of his popularity baffled me. When I knew him better I understood it all. The man's big heart, his courage, and his fierce hatred of everything cruel and mean drew men to him, and made them his friends. Then, too, his moral influence was a power. A profane man himself, no one dared to attack religion, or speak lightly of churches and preachers in his presence. As a temperance worker he was unrivaled, and the fact that he was always filled up with peach and honey did not seem to weaken the force of his words in the least.

A sheriff, of course, a conservator of the peace, but nothing delighted Sheriff John more than a good, square fight and a skull fight. He frequently arrested a lot of bad boys who were threatening damage suits, slander suits and other legal proceedings growing out of a bad state of feeling, and in this way he kept much vexatious litigation out of the courts. One day when a tramp was caught stealing a box of sardines from a store, Sheriff John was called in to take him in charge.

"What's he doing here?" said John doctantly. "Not a bit of it," answered the merchant. "I gave him a good dinner, and a quarer and a plug of tobacco. Now, will you arrest him?"

"No, I'll be damned if I do," exclaimed the sheriff. "The law is too good for the like of him. I'll just kick the low-down, good for nothing cuss out of town and be done with it."

He was as good as his word. He booted the fellow out of the store, and followed him until the fugitive crossed the town limits.

When a man sued his neighbor in this old-fashioned little county it was a rare thing for him to go so far as to sell out his debtor's property. He generally held on to his judgment and gave the defendant time to pay up, little by little. In one instance, however, a creditor made Sheriff John levy on little farm, and wagons, mules, hoes, and all the other things that a farmer has, and looking down at the other with eyes fairly blazing.

"I only want my own," was the reply. "Can't a man have his own?" "Look here," snapped the sheriff; "that's all right, and you know it. You know that the man you've levied on is a poor fellow, and he can't care if he gets a slice that don't belong to him. Now, look at this case. No claim filed, no affidavit of illegality, no homestead. What does that show? Don't it show that the man is honest? Such a man won't trick you. He's as good as gold. You know what has kept him behind, a sick family, and a bad harvest. If you sell him out, you ruin him. If you wait you'll get your money. My advice is to wait."

"You can just let up," Sheriff John, and mind your own business," responded the irritated plaintiff. "I ain't going to be cheated out of my just dues by a lawyer, trifling rascal."

The next morning Sheriff John's iron hand was on the throat of the plaintiff. "I'll knock your fool head off your shoulders if you don't take that back," said John in his grim, cool way. "You shan't speak of an honest and unfortunate man in that style."

The bewildered man apologized and retreated.

"Now," continued the sheriff, "I've got a very devil in his mind, and you know me, and you know what I think about this. Is this matter to be pressed any further? I simply ask you, with your knowledge of me and the way I feel about it, do you order me to make the sale?"

"Sale? Why, no, I don't care about forcing a sale. All I wanted was a judgment. Just wanted to get a judgment, and you know me, and you know what I think about this. Is this matter to be pressed any further? I simply ask you, with your knowledge of me and the way I feel about it, do you order me to make the sale?"

"I thought you would listen to reason," said John. "I knew there wouldn't be any sale."

And the two walked back to the crowd with serene faces, and with nothing to indicate that there had been any unpleasantness between them.

The greatest trial that Sheriff John ever had to undergo was when a young man was convicted of murder and sentenced to die. It looked very much like a case of self-defense, and John took that view of it. After court adjourned he tried to ease his mind by thrashing three of the jurors. The other nine were prudent enough to hide out, and thus the peace of the community was not alarmingly disturbed. As the day set for the execution approached, John grew despondent and gloomy. He spent every afternoon, sitting in the jail talking with his prisoner, who at that time was the only inmate. The jail stood in a lonely place, and at that season of the year, mid-summer, was not visible from any house on the coast. The foliage of intervening trees. As the two sat there with the door wide open, the prisoner frequently remarked that it would be easy to make a successful break for liberty.

"You could do it powerfully easy," asserted Sheriff John. "You could get clean out of town before I could raise the alarm, because I am lame, and I shouldn't be surprised at any time if I had a stick as not if you should like to run the excitement would prostrate me for an hour or two. Then you would get to your uncle's, you know, and he would put you on a horse, and you would go through the hill country and get to the mountains. Why, you'd get off, dead certain."

Then the prisoner would puff away at his pipe and go off into a brown study. Two days before the time for the execution Sheriff John told the condemned man that he would go down town and get some tobacco.

"I'll leave the door open so you can get the fresh air," said he, with downcast eyes, and then he went off whistling merrily. He was gone an hour, and when he returned the prisoner was in

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
78304.....	100 62544 ..	56 91471.....			
78306.....	50 62580 ..	56 91473.....			
78378.....	50 62101 ..	80 91519.....			
78394.....	100 63304 ..	50 91527.....			
78626.....	50 63345 ..	54 91567.....			
78847.....	100 63468 ..	56 91631.....			

73696	50 8373	50 8373	50 8373
73697	50 8374	50 8374	50 8374
73698	50 8375	50 8375	50 8375
73699	50 8376	50 8376	50 8376
73700	50 8377	50 8377	50 8377
73701	50 8378	50 8378	50 8378
73702	50 8379	50 8379	50 8379
73703	50 8380	50 8380	50 8380
73704	50 8381	50 8381	50 8381
73705	50 8382	50 8382	50 8382
73706	50 8383	50 8383	50 8383
73707	50 8384	50 8384	50 8384
73708	50 8385	50 8385	50 8385
73709	50 8386	50 8386	50 8386
73710	50 8387	50 8387	50 8387
73711	50 8388	50 8388	50 8388
73712	50 8389	50 8389	50 8389
73713	50 8390	50 8390	50 8390
73714	50 8391	50 8391	50 8391
73715	50 8392	50 8392	50 8392
73716	50 8393	50 8393	50 8393
73717	50 8394	50 8394	50 8394
73718	50 8395	50 8395	50 8395
73719	50 8396	50 8396	50 8396
73720	50 8397	50 8397	50 8397
73721	50 8398	50 8398	50 8398
73722	50 8399	50 8399	50 8399
73723	50 8400	50 8400	50 8400
73724	50 8401	50 8401	50 8401
73725	50 8402	50 8402	50 8402
73726	50 8403	50 8403	50 8403
73727	50 8404	50 8404	50 8404
73728	50 8405	50 8405	50 8405
73729	50 8406	50 8406	50 8406
73730	50 8407	50 8407	50 8407
73731	50 8408	50 8408	50 8408
73732	50 8409	50 8409	50 8409
73733	50 8410	50 8410	50 8410
73734	50 8411	50 8411	50 8411
73735	50 8412	50 8412	50 8412
73736	50 8413	50 8413	50 8413
73737	50 8414	50 8414	50 8414
73738	50 8415	50 8415	50 8415
73739	50 8416	50 8416	50 8416
73740	50 8417	50 8417	50 8417
73741	50 8418	50 8418	50 8418
73742	50 8419	50 8419	50 8419
73743	50 8420	50 8420	50 8420
73744	50 8421	50 8421	50 8421
73745	50 8422	50 8422	50 8422
73746	50 8423	50 8423	50 8423
73747	50 8424	50 8424	50 8424
73748	50 8425	50 8425	50 8425
73749	50 8426	50 8426	50 8426
73750	50 8427	50 8427	50 8427
73751	50 8428	50 8428	50 8428
73752	50 8429	50 8429	50 8429
73753	50 8430	50 8430	50 8430
73754	50 8431	50 8431	50 8431
73755	50 8432	50 8432	50 8432
73756	50 8433	50 8433	50 8433
73757	50 8434	50 8434	50 8434
73758	50 8435	50 8435	50 8435
73759	50 8436	50 8436	50 8436
73760	50 8437	50 8437	50 8437
73761	50 8438	50 8438	50 8438
73762	50 8439	50 8439	50 8439
73763	50 8440	50 8440	50 8440
73764	50 8441	50 8441	50 8441
73765	50 8442	50 8442	50 8442
73766	50 8443	50 8443	50 8443
73767	50 8444	50 8444	

76156	100	808241	100	523751	ROCKY AUSTIN
76157	100	808242	100	523752	ROCKY AUSTIN
76161	50	808232	100	523753	ROCKY AUSTIN
76162	50	808233	100	523754	ROCKY AUSTIN
76163	50	808234	100	523755	ROCKY AUSTIN
76164	50	808235	100	523756	ROCKY AUSTIN
76165	50	808236	100	523757	ROCKY AUSTIN
76166	50	808237	100	523758	ROCKY AUSTIN
76167	50	808238	100	523759	ROCKY AUSTIN
76168	50	808239	100	523760	ROCKY AUSTIN
76169	50	808240	100	523761	ROCKY AUSTIN
76170	50	808241	100	523762	ROCKY AUSTIN
76171	50	808242	100	523763	ROCKY AUSTIN
76172	50	808243	100	523764	ROCKY AUSTIN
76173	50	808244	100	523765	ROCKY AUSTIN
76174	50	808245	100	523766	ROCKY AUSTIN
76175	50	808246	100	523767	ROCKY AUSTIN
76176	50	808247	100	523768	ROCKY AUSTIN
76177	50	808248	100	523769	ROCKY AUSTIN
76178	50	808249	100	523770	ROCKY AUSTIN
76179	50	808250	100	523771	ROCKY AUSTIN
76180	50	808251	100	523772	ROCKY AUSTIN
76181	50	808252	100	523773	ROCKY AUSTIN
76182	50	808253	100	523774	ROCKY AUSTIN
76183	50	808254	100	523775	ROCKY AUSTIN
76184	50	808255	100	523776	ROCKY AUSTIN
76185	50	808256	100	523777	ROCKY AUSTIN
76186	50	808257	100	523778	ROCKY AUSTIN
76187	50	808258	100	523779	ROCKY AUSTIN
76188	50	808259	100	523780	ROCKY AUSTIN
76189	50	808260	100	523781	ROCKY AUSTIN
76190	50	808261	100	523782	ROCKY AUSTIN
76191	50	808262	100	523783	ROCKY AUSTIN
76192	50	808263	100	523784	ROCKY AUSTIN
76193	50	808264	100	523785	ROCKY AUSTIN
76194	50	808265	100	523786	ROCKY AUSTIN
76195	50	808266	100	523787	ROCKY AUSTIN
76196	50	808267	100	523788	ROCKY AUSTIN
76197	50	808268	100	523789	ROCKY AUSTIN
76198	50	808269	100	523790	ROCKY AUSTIN
76199	50	808270	100	523791	ROCKY AUSTIN
76200	50	808271	100	523792	ROCKY AUSTIN
76201	50	808272	100	523793	ROCKY AUSTIN
76202	50	808273	100	523794	ROCKY AUSTIN
76203	50	808274	100	523795	ROCKY AUSTIN
76204	50	808275	100	523796	ROCKY AUSTIN
76205	50	808276	100	523797	ROCKY AUSTIN
76206	50	808277	100	523798	ROCKY AUSTIN
76207	50	808278	100	523799	ROCKY AUSTIN
76208	50	808279	100	523800	ROCKY AUSTIN
76209	50	808280	100	523801	ROCKY AUSTIN
76210	50	808281	100	523802	ROCKY AUSTIN
76211	50	808282	100	523803	ROCKY AUSTIN
76212	50	808283	100	523804	ROCKY AUSTIN
76213	50	808284	100	523805	ROCKY AUSTIN
76214	50	808285	100	523806	ROCKY AUSTIN
76215	50	808286	100	523807	ROCKY AUSTIN
76216	50	808287	10		

77177.	100	\$7039	50	24817	and tracts were distributed.
77228.	25000	\$15186	50	24854	
77318.	50	\$7240	50	24990	STATION COUNTY VETERANS-T
77332.	100	\$7483	50	25043	Annual meeting of the Fulton Co
77771.	50	\$7520	50	25043	association will be held tonight
78060.	50	\$7564	50	25128	close, at half-past seven o'clock.
78073.	100	\$7592	50	25277	
78125.	50	\$7725	40	25335	
78282.	100	\$7840	51	25356	EPISCOPAL MISSION.-Some of the
78851.	200	\$7974	100	25694	Episcopal church have estab-
79000.	100	\$8000	100	25700	The membe

78097	50188113	50190499
78092	50188225	50190606
79125	50188406	10019663
79210	10019712	20019751
79201	10019819	50192624
79271	20019847	50193080
79382	10019077	10019382
79494	50194949	50195049
10019510	100198091	50196411
50196242	50190092	50196491

80391	1008630	MORE NEWS—Sergeant Baul
80392	1008631	no further news from the
80411	508400	since the letter that two
80412	508401	er's, South Carolina. The two
80413	508402	were worth one hundred dollars
80414	508403	
80415	508404	
80416	508405	
80417	508406	
80418	508407	
80419	508408	
80420	508409	
80421	508410	
80422	508411	
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80450	508439	
80451	508440	
80452	508441	
80453	508442	
80454	508443	
80455	508444	
80456	508445	
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80460	508449	
80461	508450	
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80474	508463	
80475	508464	
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80481	508470	
80482	508471	
80483	508472	
80484	508473	
80485	508474	
80486	508475	
80487	508476	
80488	508477	
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80491	508480	
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80512	508501	
80513	508502	
80514	508503	
80515	508504	
80516	508505	
80517	508506	
80518	508507	
80519	508508	
80520	508509	
80521	508510	
80522	508511	
80523	508512	
80524	508513	

1237	58	98789	58	98872	
1238	50	89860	50	84745	
1239	50	83286	100	84710	
1240	58	89894	100	86488	
1241	50	90074	200	86511	
1242	50	90409	100	86786	
1243	50	90482	200	86849	
1244	100	90463	100	90001	
1245	500	90695	1000	92211	
1246	200	90669	50	91810	
1247	17111				

[illegible]

APPROXIMATIONS		EXACT	
871	756 77221	560 19401	striking it was cold in Rome,
872	756 77222	560 19402	see Keeper Hyman, who yesterday was
873	756 77223	560 19403	delivered the sermon.
874	756 77224	560 19404	have a number of cases to dis-
875	756 77225	560 19405	pose.
876	756 77226	560 19406	we made Saturday.
877	756 77227	560 19407	
878	756 77228	560 19408	AND LODGE—Delegates to grand
879	756 77229	560 19409	and Templars will be provided
880	756 77230	560 19410	car, going out with regular tri-

The subscribers having supervised Single Number Drawing, Class "G," Louisiana State Lottery will certify that the above are the numbers which were taken from the 10,000 placed in the wheel, with the prizes corresponding to them, witness our hands at New Orleans, La., this 26th day of May, 1907.

JOHN HARRIS, President.
JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary.

G. T. BAUREGARD, }
J. A. EARLY, } Commissioners

Prizes Cashed in Full without Reduction.

No. 81878, draws capital prize, \$73,000, sold in San Francisco, Cal., Boston, Mass., Fort Wayne, Ind., and Columbus, Ohio.

No. 81879, draws capital prize, \$25,000, sold in New York and San Francisco, Cal.

No. 81880, draws capital prize, \$10,000, sold in New Orleans, Kansas City, Mo., and Toledo, O.

No. 19466, draws 1000 prizes, \$1000 each, sold in New York, San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Me., and St. Louis, Mo.

RECAPED CONVICT—Last

Lake, Wis. and Dennison, Tex. No. 0924.
 Mary Green, colored, escaped from one
 of the convict camps. The police
 were notified, and yesterday Officer
 saw Mary Green on the street, and
 was up to him, but the convict saw
 the officer was after, and ran off, closely
 followed by the patrolman. Green said
 she was the officer, but later in the d

2nd CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 25
Tickets Only \$5, Shares in Proportion

L. S. L.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.
 "We do hereby certify that we supervise the operations of all the monthly and quarterly drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company in person manage and control the drawing ourselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all, and we authorize the company to use the

discuss, with fac-simile of our signatures as
shown in the advertisements.

E. J. Thompson
A. E. Emile

COMMISSIONERS.

We the undersigned banks and bankers will pay the price drawn on the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. COLLETRY, Pres't Louisiana Nat'l Bank
J. W. KILBREY, Pres't State Nat'l Bank
RAYMOND, Pres't New Orleans Nat'l Bank

Incorporated in 1983 for 25 years by the legislature for educational and charitable purposes with capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was extended as a part of the 1988 State Constitution adopted December 2d. A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state.

THE ONLY LOTTERY ON POSTAGE.

its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months—beginning on March 1, 1886, as heretofore, beginning on March 1, 1886.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLAYTON'S THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, New Castle of Delaware, August 10, 1886—195th March Drawing.

CAPITAL PRICE, \$75,000.
 50,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each, Five Dollars, in Proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRICE	\$75,000
1	do	25,000
1	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF \$5,000	10,000
2	do	5,000
10	do	1,000
10	do	500
10	do	250
10	do	100
10	do	50
10	do	25
10	do	10
10	do	5
10	do	2
10	do	1

20	do	500	.....	for him for salaries, and can s
20	do	200	.....	salaries them.
20	do	200	.....
20	do	100	.....
20	do	50	.....
1000	do	25	.....	application for an injunction
APPROXIMATION PRICES				
9	Appreciation Prices of \$100	.....	refused by Judge Clark, and	
9	do	200	.....	was closed, it is stated that
9	do	200	.....	refusd to allow Mr. Bronck to
9	do	200	.....	transferred to Ira street. Ho
9	do	200	.....	th to \$33 inclusive to carry
9	do	200	.....	before

Application for rates to clubs should be sent to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving address, to General Manager, Essex Motor Car and Trolley Co., New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Our express (at our expense) addressed to
M. A. DAUPHIN, Inc.
 100 N. LAUREL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
 Mr. M. A. DAUPHIN,
 Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK
 New Orleans, La.
 Hon sun wky rem
 Mention this paper.

SHARP GIN
Perfect GIN SHARPENER offered
without restriction as to its use at
ATLANTA MACHINERY CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Clothing.

This image shows a vertical strip of aged, textured paper, likely a book endpaper or flyleaf. The paper has a light gray/brown color with a mottled texture and some minor discoloration. A dark, vertical crease or fold line runs down the right side. The left edge shows faint, illegible text from the adjacent page, which appears to be printed in a small font. The overall appearance is that of an old, worn document.

